



Grain

OCT.
1942

Save Your Fumigant Containers

WPB Order L-197 restricts insecticide steel drums to containers manufactured before September 14, 1942. OAWR strongly suggests the purchase of sufficient used steel drums to amply handle requirements.

Distributors, OAWR says, should mark their drums carefully to maintain ownership identity — possibly making an additional charge for the drums to be refunded upon return.

CANNOT EMPLOY EX-WAR WORKER

You violate the law if you employ any worker who, after Sept. 1, 1942, was engaged in a critical occupation in an essential war production activity within the designated critical labor areas—except upon presentation of a Certificate of Separation issued by the U. S. Employment Service. The new employee's word about where he formerly worked does not relieve you of being subject to a fine. Answer: Get a Certificate of Separation!

OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT

In Selective Service System Occupational Bulletin No. 20 the War Manpower Commission certifies occupations in connection with food processing which are essential to the support of the war effort.

Deferment forms for "necessary men" should be filed immediately by employers, and not at the last minute when the men are called up by their draft boards. Application Forms 42 and 42-A should be used so that draft boards may, in proper cases, reclassify men in industry and agriculture prior to their draft call. The two forms are said to simplify the "paper work" necessary.

It is pointed out that the filing will be especially important in the case of men in 3-A or 3-B as it may help to prevent induction when those classes are later called up by the boards before employers have a chance to seek deferment. The proper person, other than the registrant, may file the form and would be entitled to take an appeal from the draft board's decision.

To Conserve V-Belt Drives

As its contribution to the rubber conservation movement, the Multiple V-Belt Drive Association, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, has just issued a well illustrated booklet entitled "23 Ways to Conserve the Life of Your Multiple V-Belt Drives," which helpful treatise is available free to our readers by writing Mr. P. W. Upp, Executive Secretary, at the above address.

PRODUCTION CODE VANISHING

Under a new name of "Production Code," a complicated allocation classification symbol system established in WPB Priorities Regulation No. 10 was to make its appearance. WPB is currently not compelling adherence to the use of allocation classification symbols, so it may well be anticipated that the entire procedure will be abandoned at an early date.

MUST YOU DRIVE?

THE fall of Singapore caught the United Nations short of rubber. Over 90% of the world's rubber is controlled by the Axis. The hard, cold fact is this:

New tires are out for the duration. Your present tires must last through the emergency, for rubber is as essential to war as explosives and guns.

Tires wear out at the rate of 3½% per month and the amount of rubber used up in this manner in a year would:

Equip more than 12,000 tanks with treads and other accessories.

Equip more than 18,000 flying fortress bombers with tires, self sealing gas tanks and other accessories.

Supply more than 780,000 rubber life rafts of the type carried by planes.

Supply more than 12,000,000 new type gas masks.

Thus, saving rubber means saving lives in our armed forces.

All of us can help by walking when we can; doubling up with other workers when automobiles are necessary

**LET'S SHARE OUR CARS
AND SPARE OUR TIRES**

How about it, neighbor?

for transportation; in taking the best possible care of our tires; by driving under the maximum speed of forty miles per hour.

Group-riding to and from work is beginning to click among war plants, factory and office workers throughout the nation. Are your workers falling in with this idea? If not, why don't you start the ball a'rolling? Let our motto be:

"Brave men shall not die because I faltered."

ADVERTISING DEDUCTIBLE FROM TAX

Advertising expenditures of businesses are deductible from income tax returns as long as they are "ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged."

CCC TO SELL "TIN CANS"

Commodity Credit has announced it will sell its available steel and wooden grain bins to warehousemen and elevator operators at around 16¢ per bu. Bins range from 1,090 to 1,800, with some 3,000 bus. units.

MUST LOCATE MORE SCRAP!

A nation-wide industrial "dormant scrap drive" has been organized by the Conservation Division of WPB, starting this month. Over 70,000 industrial executives will be contacted by the Industrial Salvage Section of the Conservation Division. These executives will be asked to make an inventory of all dormant scrap materials and to make a complete disposal of all these materials through regularly organized scrap dealer channels as rapidly as possible.

Dormant scrap is defined as obsolete machinery, tools, equipment, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc., which are incapable of current or future use in the war production effort because they are broken, worn-out, irreparable, dismantled or in need of unavailable parts necessary to practical re-employment.

Continuous production from open-hearth and electric furnaces and other users of scrap during the winter months is dependent upon the collection of 7,000,000 additional tons of iron and steel scrap prepared for delivery to the mills for use.

SHE'S HERE! TO STAY?

The packaging departments of central Kansas flour mills are witnessing the infiltration of women workers. They are also taking over sweeping jobs.

LOUD VOICE IN A SMALL BODY

As of April 1, 1940, there were 34,855,553 families in the United States, according to the Bureau of Census. Of these, 7,106,561 lived on 6,096,799 farms.

Of these 6,096,799 farms, only 3,749,724—representing about half the farm population—reported that more than 50 per cent of their income was derived from the sale of field crops, livestock and dairy and poultry products.

It might be well for members of Congress and others to digest these figures. The production of field crops, livestock, dairy and poultry products is an essential industry; but it is not the only essential industry of the nation. The farmers are an essential element of our national economy; but they are not the only essential element. They constitute a considerable portion of our national population; but they are not nearly as numerous as the vocal output of their spokesmen might indicate.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WAR TIME



Protection!!!

Timely, Constructive Tips Offered by

C. R. McCotter, President, Grain Dealers

Fire Insurance Company, Indianapolis

Cases of Exposure Fires

WHEN asked to discuss the problems of "War Time Protection," it occurred to me that there is no group of Superintendents that have under their supervision risks that will correspond in value with those of the Terminal Grain Elevator and the Grain Processing Plant. This means in peace time that you have a very great responsibility, but that this is increased many times with our country at war.

In 1940 there were 38 fire losses in this country where the loss was in excess of \$250,000, and 12 with a loss in excess of \$1,000,000. The war year of 1941 showed an increase in the \$250,000 losses from 38 to 48, and there was an increase from 12 to 13 in losses of an excess of \$1,000,000. The first million dollar loss in 1942 was the Superior (Wis.) Elevator. It will readily be seen by these figures that there has been a very material increase in the number of large fires, and if we feel keenly our responsibility we must realize that each one must do his part in meeting this problem.

DURING 1941 there were three fires where the Superintendent of the plant, we are sure, would be eligible for membership in your organization. These were the Doughnut Corporation loss at Ellicott City, Maryland; the Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Roller Mills; and the Jersey City, New Jersey water front fire which consumed a terminal elevator and a feed mill, in addition to a great deal of other property. It is interesting to note that in none of these losses did the fire originate within the property itself.

At Ellicott City, where the plant consisted of a fire resistive flour mill and a fire resistive elevator, the fire originated in a railroad tressel, from an undetermined cause. The plant was located about a block outside of the city limits, and when the fire was reported the volunteer department refused to respond until they could get authority from the chief.

It took some fifteen minutes to get his approval, and by this time a fire was under way that was impossible to control until a loss in excess of \$1,200,000 had resulted. Had the proper forethought been given to what might

develop, certainly arrangements would have been made under which a call would have been responded to promptly; and had this been done, the probabilities are that the loss, which was discovered early, and was outside of the building, could have been handled without much trouble.

At Lawrenceburg, fire started on a wooden railroad spur tressel, so it will be seen the cause was very similar to the one at Ellicott City. During the early stages plant employees attempted to use a private hose line from the hydrant, but the hose burst when the water was turned on. Fire spread very rapidly; there was some delay in the arrival of the fire department, and the final story was a loss in excess of \$350,000. It is very evident that had the necessary study been given to the matter,—the private fire brigade would have been well organized, the hose would have been in good condition, and the calamity averted.

Train Employees for the Unexpected

It so happens that this flour mill and elevator was the principal industry of the town. It cannot be rebuilt under present conditions, and the result is that the former employees of the company, who pretty generally own their homes, find themselves out

BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENTS

IT WOULD BE THE *HEIGHT of FOLLY*

To spend millions of dollars to produce an essential war material and let it go to utter ruin for the want of a small expenditure.

Your grain represents an enormous output of labor of
— WAR EFFORT.

A loss of stored grain means lost labor as well as
ESSENTIAL FOODS.

Your grain can be effectively freed from grain pests
by a small expenditure

for

Weevil-Cide
The
DEPENDABLE
GRAIN FUMIGANT



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of the
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THE *Weevil-Cide*
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT COMPANY

1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

of employment. Their own property has depreciated in value on account of the loss of the industry to the town. Isn't it logical to assume that this disaster to the town, to the mill company, and to its employees would have been averted had a little more attention been given to the training of the employees as to how best to handle a fire should one occur, and then seeing to it that all fire fighting equipment was in excellent shape? I think so.

The fire at Jersey City developed into a real conflagration, the total loss being in excess of \$5,000,000. Fire originated in some cattle pens; there was a delay in sounding the alarm—estimated by city authorities at as much as 20 minutes—and with the favorable conditions for the spreading of the fire, it got entirely out of control, with the result that a large terminal elevator and a feed mill were listed among the total losses when the final story was written. In this case probably there is nothing that the Superintendent of the elevator property, or its employees could have done that would have averted the disaster.

Let us not forget, however, that there have been many other cases where fires spread from burning elevators rather than vice versa. A point that we would like to make here is that we should not be entirely satisfied with our own plants, but that on this question of fire hazards we need to be crusaders, and when we see conditions in an adjoining property that can easily result in a serious fire, that we interest ourselves enough to see that it is called to the attention of the proper authorities.

Hottest Week in History

THESE three losses occurred between May 27 and May 31—undoubtedly the hottest week in history of the elevator and mill industry. Certainly the Ellicott City and Lawrenceburg fires could have been avoided had proper precautions been taken, and this seems equally true of the Jersey City fire. We can now see the mistakes that made possible such disasters.

Now a word about the heaviest fire loss of the year. This was at Fall River, Massachusetts and occurred in October—the heaviest fire loss that has occurred in this country since the San Francisco disaster of 1906. The property loss was estimated at \$11,000,000. One-tenth of the crude rubber in the United States was consumed in this fire.

Fire inspectors, who made a careful check of the property about 30 days before the fire, developed a good many hazards that should have been given early attention. Their chief recommendation, we understand, was that such a large stock of rubber should not be allowed in a property subject to one fire, and urged that this be distributed at once. When the fire occurred, requirements had not been

cared for, and we now realize the awful price that our country has paid for this carelessness. You might think of this when you feel tire rationing being enforced.

Note how these losses dovetail in with the causes of large fires over a long period of time, as listed by the National Fire Protection Association:

Heading the list is **Structural Factors**. The very nature of a Terminal Grain Plant is such that there are large areas and vertical openings, so with this type of risk it is much more subject to total loss than any other class. The only answer to this one is to see that a fire does not get started.

Second, **Occupancy Factors**. This is not so serious in elevator risks as in many others; but stocks under present conditions are heavy, and there are cases developing where older buildings are being overloaded,—and this is serious. It is much better not to take a chance on overloading!

Third, **Fire Protection Deficiencies**. This is wholly within your control.



See that adequate fire protection is provided. You better have too much than not enough. Property owners place too much reliance on municipal protection and expect it to do the impossible. Remember, YOU control the first line of defense!

Fourth, **Delays in Giving Alarm**. Chief reasons are that persons without adequate experience, equipment, or help, try to put out the fire without calling the fire department. Inadequate watch service and fire alarm protection are other causes under this heading. Watchman schools in the large cities are proving to be of real value, and should be utilized.

Fifth, **Fire Fighting Difficulties**. It is difficult to anticipate what may develop under this heading, but if you will have your fire chief go over your plant no doubt he will be able to point out many factors; those that

can be solved, by all means see that they are promptly taken care of.

Sixth, **Water Supplies**. There has been great improvement in recent years along this line.

Seventh, **Shortage of Hydrants**. This is a difficulty that is very common with Terminal Grain Plants. Fires cannot be fought without ample water supplies, and if a proper number of hydrants have not been provided, it may be the reason for losing your plant.

The Superintendent, of course, should see that at all times there is an ample supply of fire fighting equipment contained in the elevator, and that all employees are properly instructed as to its use. It is surprising the number of losses that have occurred on account of fire extinguishers not having been kept in good condition, or hoses allowed to deteriorate to the point that when put into use they burst and are of no value.

"In Time of Peace Prepare for War."

RECENT disasters have brought home to us that Washington's slogan—"In Time of Peace Prepare for War"—is a very good one. It is equally true that it is very well to plan carefully how to handle a fire should one occur, so if you will call your fire chief in and have him become thoroughly familiar with your plant he probably will be able to give you some suggestions at the moment for some improvement that might be made to prevent a fire; certainly he will be in a better position to handle one should it occur.

Back in February of 1922 a fire in the Armour plant proved to be, what I am sure was the most disastrous one that ever occurred in Omaha. The loss totalled more than two million dollars, and the fire raged for a couple of days. It developed that there had been no coordination between the different plants. Fire occurred under extreme weather conditions, and it just burned itself out.

This calamity brought home to the packing industry the necessity of avoiding another such catastrophe. Gus Rydman, who is Superintendent of the Swift plant, we believe should be given credit for the movement that was gotten under way to make a study of what could be done to meet the situation. A fire prevention committee, composed of the Superintendents and fire chiefs of the different packing plants, was organized. This committee made a careful study of how best they could protect their properties, and in case of an emergency what could be done to avail themselves of the fire fighting facilities that they had.

This wasn't a "flash in the pan" organization; it was built on a good foundation, and has continually become more efficient through the years. The organization makes inspections of the different plants at regular intervals, and the fire department is invited to participate with them, as is

the Metropolitan Utilities district who furnish the water supply. And as would be expected, when a group of intelligent men put their heads to a serious task, and selfishness is laid aside, the results are always good. Twenty years have elapsed since this tragic fire, out of which was born the fire prevention organization,—and the success of the effort has been attested by the fact that there have been no serious fires in the packing industry in Omaha during this period.

We Could Well Copy

IT IS my thought that if the Elevator Superintendents, through their local chapters, would copy the work of the Superintendents of the packing plants on this fire prevention matter, a long step would have been taken towards meeting the continual problems that are developing in the industry. An organization of this kind would, we are sure, in practically every city have the hearty support of the fire department, and out of it you would find that you could avail yourselves of the technical knowledge of the fire department engineers, who, with you, could study in advance, how best to handle a fire in your property should one occur. It is so much better to prevent fires than to put them out after they are started, but it is very essential that fires, when they do get started, be controlled promptly, and by so doing avoid such disasters as Ellicott City, Lawrenceburg, and Jersey City.

If your organization were to adopt our suggestion of making a united effort along fire prevention lines, in the large terminal centers, there would still be the markets at smaller centers where your organization could be of real value too, by passing on to them the accomplishments of your local chapters. Take, for example, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, and Enid. Here is a group of markets, so located, that it is not at all difficult to get together. And with the exceedingly large storage in these four markets, who can doubt that if the Superintendents of all these plants were to work together, a great piece of fire prevention work could be developed, and out of it additional

ACCIDENTS HELP THE AXIS



protection given to millions of bushels of grain.

SOGES Can Do Real Job

YOUR organization is in a fine position to render a real service to your country at this particular time by providing the needed leadership, and by so doing you will not only render a real war service, but you will make the industry with which you are associated, stand out as one that was accepting its responsibilities. We want to again emphasize the fact that the properties under your care are loaded, probably as never before, with food products. The country elevator manager with his 40,000 bushels of wheat is feeling his responsibility; but you gentlemen have millions in your charge, and your responsibility is increased accordingly.

I believe it is a correct statement that we can do under stress of war, things that are very difficult to accomplish in peace time. There is a feeling of everyone wanting to do his bit, so petty items that are emphasized in time of peace are ignored in time of war. For this reason I feel that now is an excellent time for each terminal market to do something along this line.

Plan Successful Last War

LET me tell you what was done in Nebraska in the first World War. The old timers of your organization will recall that Conservation Associations were organized in state units for the inspection of all food handling plants. The Stock and Mutual companies volunteered the services of their fieldmen and an intensive inspection plan was worked out. The fire losses in Nebraska, on this type of property, for the first six months of 1917 were, in round figures, \$500,000.

I might say that Omaha contributed more than its share of this loss. The inspection work was gotten under way in June, and for the last six months of the year the total loss in

the state on this class of property was under \$5,000. Here we have an illustration of a six months' period under quite normal conditions, and six months' when everyone was on his toes, taking a personal responsibility and seeing that no property under his care was jeopardized by any carelessness on his part.

Can Cut Losses 99% Now!

THAT, I feel, is what we can do now in the present emergency. We know that any destruction of food products will give comfort to the enemy. Certainly we would not want to do anything to help them out. Practically every employee will do his part, but unless we have the proper leadership many employees are not going to give a thought to the matter;—it will not occur to them that in their particular job anything can be done by them to help win the war.

One of our inspectors recently sent in a report on a country elevator where he found conditions quite unfavorable. In discussing the matter with the man in charge of the elevator, our fieldman developed the fact that he had two boys in the Service. When the fieldman got over to this fellow that with the present care of the property he was doing anything but backing up his boys, whereas by seeing that everything was done to prevent a fire and destruction of the food products, he in a small way would be backing up his own boys, he woke up to the situation. I dare say if an inspection were to be made of that elevator today, it would be found in "apple pie" order.

You Must Back War Effort

THAT, I think, is the responsibility of you Superintendents—furnish the leadership. You can call your men together at least once a month and discuss with them the necessity for every precaution being taken, and get them thoroughly sold on the idea that this is their opportunity for helping the cause. When a sweeper or oiler—who is handling his job in a rather irresponsible way—realizes that he has a very personal responsibility in this matter, you can rest assured that he is going to be a little more careful and is going to do

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Free weekly price bulletin. A card puts you on our list. Sell more feed and seed by selling more chicks in today's boom market. Increase traffic—volume—profits. Buy chicks from a WHOLESALE hatchery that understands the particular problems of a store selling chicks but not now hatching any. Chestnut Hatchery Dependable year-round wholesale service used by hundreds of dealers. Hatching 100,000 chicks weekly. All popular breeds. Sexed if desired. Pullorum tested. Prompt delivery. Illinois U. S. Approved No. 1. Get on our free weekly price bulletin by sending postal. No obligation.

CHESTNUT HATCHERY

416 Main St.

Chestnut, Ill.

a little better job than he has been doing in the past. Not only that—he is going to see that the other fellow is checked up on.

Before, probably he wouldn't pay any attention to someone who threw away a cigarette that might possibly be the cause of a serious fire. Now he will see to it that careless smoking is not tolerated. I wonder if you realize that the careless cigarette smoker has offset a goodly portion of the fire prevention work that has been done in recent years?

Labor Turnover Multiplies Importance

THE Superintendent of a Chicago metal working shop, whose plant had a very wonderful record in accident prevention, talked before the Omaha Safety Council a few weeks ago, and I was very interested in the point he made about the Superintendent's responsibility for inexperienced help. With the large number of men that are being called into the Service, and for war work in general, I presume all of you are finding there is a very heavy turn-over in your help.

This speaker emphasized how necessary it is, under these conditions, that the new employe be thoroughly instructed on his work to avoid accident; and I think it is equally true that the new help in elevators and mills should be well instructed along fire prevention lines. It is really surprising the losses that occur due to inexperienced help. It is a problem that we are going to have with us for the period of the war, and I think it is another reason for having monthly meetings with all of the employes to see that everyone is well posted on his duties. A little additional attention to this point may avoid a disaster.

Fire Protection Means Job Security

ANOTHER angle from which to view this matter is the difficulty of replacing a plant if it is destroyed. The difficulty in getting material, priority problems, the shortage of labor, all add up to the fact that if your plant is destroyed the probabilities are that it will not be replaced during the war period; and that period may be as long as ten years. Make every employe realize that one of the best guarantees of his employment is the preservation of the plant. Get over to him the tragedy of carelessness.

There is fresh in everyone's mind what I presume are the two greatest tragedies in all history, due to carelessness. Pearl Harbor is the outstanding one, but the burning of the Normandy, which was due entirely to carelessness (and this so soon after the Pearl Harbor disaster)—emphasizes how necessary it is that every effort be made to keep pounding away on what the attitude of mind of those careless workmen on the Normandy (and those that had the immediate work in charge) must be

when they realize what a terrific blow was given to their country by the burning of this ship.

In closing, may I give you another example of what happens when carelessness is replaced with carefulness!

When Carefulness Replaces CareLESSness

WITHIN the last 30 years two occasions have arisen where insurance companies felt it necessary to discontinue business on account of adverse legislation. These were in the states of Mississippi and Missouri. As policies expired they were not renewed, and soon there was a tremendous volume of property on which the owners were without fire protection. What happened was this—with the responsibility shifted from the insurance companies to the owners, they at once saw to it that every safeguard was thrown around their property, as they should have done at all times. The result was a most startling reduction in losses. Carelessness was replaced with carefulness and alertness, and when this condition exists the fire fiend always meets his master.

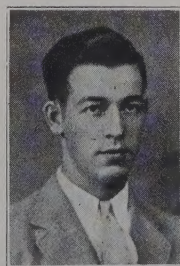
We must realize that when property is destroyed through our own carelessness we are helping the enemy just as much as the saboteur who burns up a property. We must realize that when we carelessly throw away a cigarette, which starts a conflagration, we have accomplished the same result for the enemy that the saboteur accomplishes when he starts a fire that destroys property of similar value.

Let us again adopt the slogan that was so very effective in the first World War—**A FIRE FROM ANY CAUSE WILL BE A CALAMITY—A CARELESS FIRE WILL BE A CRIME.**

If we will do this, we will be backing up our boys who are giving their all. Can we do less?

BEST THING IN MARKET

WE HAVE just given the static brush eliminator illustrated in the forthcoming SOGES Safety Manual a thorough trial on regular and V belts. We have found that this brush



does a very fine job of picking up the static—much better than the regular comb or bar comb type of static eliminator. This, we feel, is due to having more contact surface in this type of brush.

The only disadvantage we can see to this brush is that it will wear rather quickly and the life will be very short. As a suggestion it might be possible to use a slightly heavier wire which would increase the brush

life, although the wire used should not be too heavy—since if it were it might damage the belt.—Emil Buelens, Production Superintendent, Soya Products Division, The Glidden Company, Chicago.

[Ed.: The samples tested by Mr. Buelens were not as heavy as those which would be made up for this industry. They were taken out of stock after being made up for a lighter use. Arrangements have been made, following thorough tests by various members of the SOGES, to provide a much heavier wire, as Mr. Buelens suggests.]

TRAINING THE NEW EMPLOYE

"Training the New Employee" is the title of a new helpful booklet issued by the National Safety Council as a guide to industry in handling the rapid turnover in workmen. SOGES members writing for a copy should ask for Safe Practices Pamphlet No. 65. The cost is nominal. Those entered in the SOGES annual Safety Contest are receiving a gratis copy.

REDUCE HAZARD of FIRE and EXPLOSION

CONTROL STATIC WITH

WESTERN STATIC ELIMINATOR

The scientifically developed
Brush that Collects and
Eliminates Static

A proven safety device for use wherever Conveyor Belts or other Belts are constantly building Electrical Static through friction . . . in plants where there is danger of Fire and Explosion due to static sparks igniting dust in the air.

Thousands of fine wire bristles interwoven between heavy copper wires collect generated static, and conduct it to a convenient ground. Static is broken down into such small units that at no time is a flasher spark visible.

INEXPENSIVE . . . and easy to attach. No installation cost. So durable, they last indefinitely, and do not impair or interfere with the operation of the belt.

Our Engineers will be glad to advise you. Write for illustrated folder, performance data and price.

WESTERN BRUSH COMPANY
35 S. Market Street Chicago

THIS YEAR'S INFESTATION PROBLEM

By Richard E. Miller, Editor, Milling Production

FOR years I've heard of things called vicious circles, but, until now, I've never been able to identify one satisfactorily. At last, however, I can give an adequate description of the term:—it's the dreary accumulation of events which take place with the following recipe: Take 1 lot of grain. Add a dash of insects such as weevil or similar unpleasant creations. Include more than a normal amount of moisture. And allow to heat slowly.

A circle with vicious inclinations is what we have when these ingredients are all mixed together. First, the moisture and the heat create excellent light housekeeping conditions for bugs. And the bugs, full of vim and vigor, turn right around and produce more heat and moisture. Then the grain decides that it, too, wants to play. So its carbohydrates begin to oxidize. This brings forth more heat and moisture. The moisture and the heat, in turn, produce excellent light housekeeping conditions for bugs. See what I mean? The circle is so vicious it has teeth in it.

Weather Man to Blame

LIKE many other things, this unhappy chain of events can largely be blamed on the weather. Every once in a while the weather-makers take a notion to get busy on the circle of grain, bugs, heat and moisture—and when they do those who operate grain elevators find several more things about which to worry. Last year's crop is a good example of this kind of trouble.

Demonstrating how easy it is for me to present an address on a subject about which I know next to nothing, I unblushingly quote from a letter I was sent by a grain man who charitably noted certain signals of distress. This correspondent took quite a gust of wind out of my sails.

He stated that you would, no doubt, be most interested in the troubles arising in terminal elevators, because most of you have experienced a great deal of this trouble during the past season. But, he added, it would be pretty hard to tell you anything new!

80% of All Receipts Infested

HOWEVER, he went on to give some information which, if not new, is still important. His letter stated that a good estimate would be that at least 80% of all grains received in terminal elevators over the entire United States this year have contained primary infestations of various insects. These, he felt, were partially due to the increased length of time the grain had remained in unprotected storage at country points. Much of the infestation, he believed, occurred in the field before the grain was threshed.

Because of this situation, he was of the opinion that terminal elevators must accept the probability that any grain received would contain some infestation. Consequently, steps to keep this infestation from becoming serious must be taken. Speaking for his own firm, he said that the circumstances had led them to the practice of treating much larger quantities of grain than formerly. Treatment, in fact, was described as a first step in grain conditioning, rather than a last resort.

As a background for this picture another helpful correspondent gives us this information: Last fall, market receipts at Kansas City were, during some weeks, averaging from 7 to 13% weevily. Terminal elevator operators found it necessary to turn and fumigate far more than under ordinary conditions, because of these high insect populations.

There was a wet harvest last year.

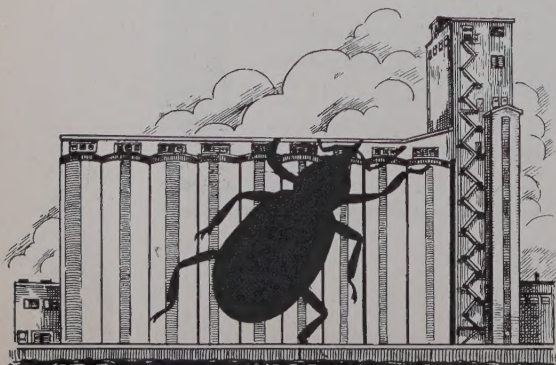
Most of the grain going either into terminal or farm storage had moisture contents considerably higher than normal—and this was aided and abetted by weather of generally high humidity. That was one link in the infamous vicious circle.

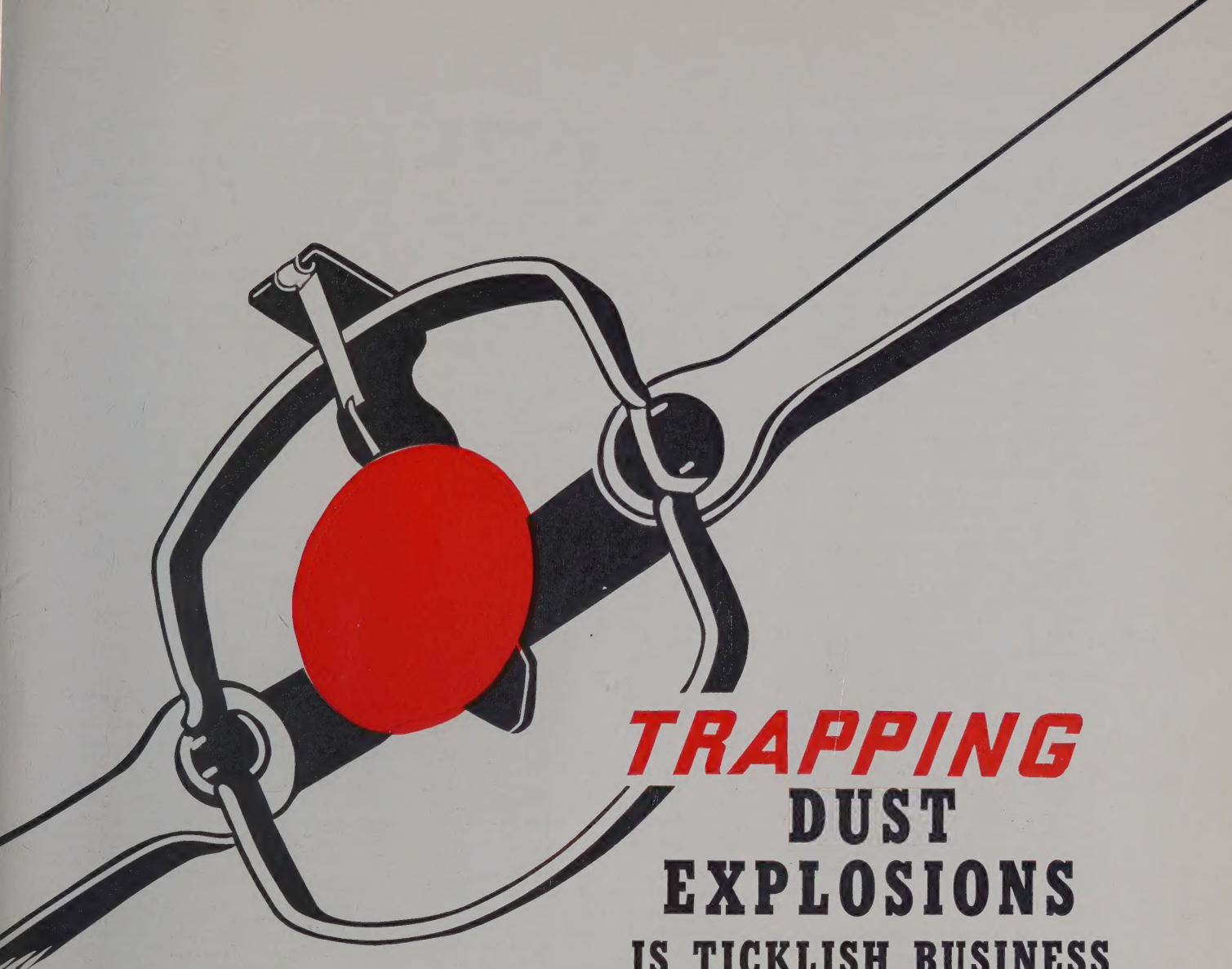
Only 40% in Terminals

THIS elevator man pointed out that although it isn't extremely difficult to control such conditions in modern elevators, less than 40% of the total grain crop of the nation was in such storage. The bulk had been stored on farms for various periods before reaching the market. And the farmers had not, for the most part, prepared anything approaching adequate storage facilities. Temporary bins, old sheds, barns and other unfortunate choices were brought into service to "keep" the grain. There was already a great deal of grain on the farms, because of government programs. All in all, the situation pointed to high damage—and that was shown to be the case at the markets.

Thus the condition facing the operators of elevators was not, and is not now, normal. Grain arrivals must be watched closely. Some elevators, I'm told, fumigate everything that arrives at the house as soon as it arrives. They find it too costly to wait until damage starts. As one writer put it, "with the crop of last year it has been only a question of how many days after a car is put into the house before insect precautions must be taken."

And the outlook for the future is for more of the same. A large amount of last year's crop has been held on the farms. A tremendous mixture of new crop and old may be expected when crop movement again gets under way.





TRAPPING **DUST** **EXPLOSIONS** **IS TICKLISH BUSINESS**

. . . that should be indulged in *only* by individuals who have absolutely *no* respect for property nor a desire to live a long and useful life.

When a dust explosion is *not* allowed to E-X-P-A-N-D, it is "trapped". Then *indescribably* terrible things happen, for the vicious fury of the blast *CANNOT* be chained or tamed.

Furnishing an ever-available *outlet* for pent-up pressures, Robertson Safety Ventilators prevent S-P-R-E-A-D of destruction.

And what's *more*, mounted on your elevator leg Robertson Safety Ventilators minimize the hazards of PRIMARY explosions by venting dangerous fine dust (with positive gravity action).

Be on the safe side with Robertson Safety Ventilators. Descriptive literature upon request. Write today to . . .

H. H. ROBERTSON CO.

Farmers Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Strenuous Fumigation Policy Mandatory

AND what's the answer? A strenuous policy of insect control. All that's necessary now is the knowledge of how best to control the bugs, plus the wherewithal to apply the treatment.

Not even experts who know what they're talking about have ventured to assert that any one substance or method is best for the eradication of insects. It is true that most of the fumigants on the market, for example, have distinctive properties that might conceivably make them more suited for one purpose than for another, but it's just as true that most of them are used for a variety of work and that they do the jobs well. Unfortunately true also is the fact that in the past fumigants which are not reliable have been sold, and that they will undoubtedly be sold in the future. The purchaser can only weigh the priceless ingredient about which we've all heard so much.

While it is not possible to state definitely that any one type of fumigant, for example, is most effective, it is common sense that dictates this assertion: the best method of insect control is that which uses a good product, and uses it correctly.

For example, there's no more lethal substance to insect life than air—plain air—so long as it's cold. Properly applied, the cold air treatment is bound to kill all the bugs, and bugs-to-be, present in a shipment of grain. But how often can this treatment be properly applied? The answer is—seldom.

Cold Weather Unsatisfactory Bug-Killer

A NECESSARY ally of the cold is time—time which must be allotted for an exposure sufficient to penetrate the grain mass and kill the larvae or eggs that may be present in the grains themselves. The cold treatment can therefore be an expensive one, because any money spent uselessly is spent expensively. This doesn't mean that cold is not often an effective weapon against infestation: it does mean that often it is *not*. The elevator cannot wait upon the whims of the weather. And whims of the weather don't worry about the elevator men. They are largely responsible for the insect situation which exists today.

Therefore, when there is not sufficient cold to insure protection against damage—and loss of grade—because of insect activity, some other means must be used. Experience has shown that fumigation with any of several fumigants is the cheapest and most certain way to prevent trouble. Adequate fumigation can, in fact, bring grain heated by insects back down to a normal temperature. And when weighed against the cost of frequent turning it becomes a not very expensive measure. Certainly it is

not expensive when it eliminates out-of-pocket loss because of damage which might easily be sufficient to result in a lowering of grade.

Fumigation of incoming grain alone, however, has not been found to be the complete answer to insect control. Insects which infest grain are a remarkably adaptable lot—they make themselves at home almost any place. Because of this, not only the grain, but all the elevator facilities, must be subjected to scrutiny, and, perhaps, treatment.

Government Agents Inspect Plants

AS YOU probably know, past months have seen increasing activity on the part of the Food and Drug Administration in connection with flour infested by or contaminated by insects. The resultant flour seizures have made the milling industry keenly aware that every possible measure must be taken. Recently, it has been agreed that the miller cannot be blamed for infestation that originates with flour after it has left his hands, but the difficulty has been to prove that it was *not* so infected before leaving the mill. The result has been more frequent inspections of mill premises by department agents. A miller whose plant is given a clean bill of health is not likely, of course, to be called to the mat when an infested shipment is seized: the miller that has not followed good housekeeping rules must expect opposite treatment.

This situation has brought about a proposal by the Millers' National Federation that regular systems of inspection by mill, warehouse and elevator superintendents be inaugurated, and that the results of these inspections be reported to the management periodically on special forms. A suggested form for the mill elevator asks these questions:

What date was the railroad dump last cleaned? Was there evidence of infestation? When was the truck dump pit last cleaned, and was there evidence of infestation there? When were elevator boots last cleaned? Were insects present? When were the tunnel or basement, the tripper floor, the head house and scale floor last cleaned? What about screenings and elevator dust? Where are they stored and is there evidence of infestation in them?

Lost Grain Helps Lose War

ONE section of the report asks for information about the condition of the grain in each bin. What was the Zeleny reading? Was there a noticeable off-odor, or evidence of heating? When was the bin last turned? When fumigated? And finally, the superintendent is asked to take a sample of specified size from each bin to check for infestation. The number of insects per sample must be given.

All of this may seem a great deal of trouble, particularly for the termi-

nal elevator, which probably has no direct contact with the Food and Drug officials. Still, there are several points to consider. Instead of being faced with a surplus of food, this nation and our allies will need every bit available in coming months or years. Serious infestation actually lowers the food value of grain—it destroys the food.

Inspections of mills and mill elevators are a reality now; perhaps tomorrow the terminals will also be gone over by officials. And another thing to consider is this: infestation is controlled both by fumigation and good housekeeping. But regardless of infestation, good housekeeping is sound practice. For one thing, accidents don't happen so easily in clean, orderly plants. And for another—it's difficult to have a serious dust explosion when the dust that clings to floors, walls, ceilings and machines—the dust which, when jarred loose by the primary and perhaps small explosion, provides ammunition for the major blast that so often follows—is non-existent.

FIRE LOSSES

WE ARE disposed to think that everything we do these days far outreaches the fondest hopes or the deepest fears of yesteryear but a recent compilation of fire losses 100 years or more ago really makes one sit up and take notice. Before you read further, ask yourself—and use plenty of imagination—how great a fire loss New York City might have suffered a century ago and then read this list:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1835 New York, N. Y.... | \$15,000,000 |
| 1845 Pittsburgh, Pa. | 3,500,000 |
| 1849 St. Louis, Mo..... | 3,500,000 |
| 1851 San Francisco | 3,500,000 |
| 1861 Charleston, S. C.... | 10,000,000 |
| 1866 Portland, Me. | 10,000,000 |
| 1871 Chicago, Ill. | 168,000,000 |
| 1872 Boston, Mass. | 75,000,000 |
| 1874 Chicago, Ill. | 5,000,000 |
| 1889 Seattle, Wash..... | 5,000,000 |
| 1889 Spokane, Wash. | 6,000,000 |
| 1889 Lynn, Mass. | 5,000,000 |
| 1892 Milwaukee, Wis. | 6,000,000 |
| 1900 Hoboken, N. J..... | 4,600,000 |
| 1901 Jacksonville, Fla. ... | 11,000,000 |
| 1904 Baltimore, Md. | 50,000,000 |
| 1906 San Francisco | 350,000,000 |
| 1908 Chelsea, Mass..... | 12,000,000 |
| 1916 Jersey City, N. J.... | 22,000,000 |
| 1926 Lake Denmark, N. J. | 75,000,000 |
| 1942 New York, N. Y.... | 60,000,000 |

But the list of grain handling and processing plants which have been leveled by explosion and fire is even more impressive. To enumerate them takes a goodly section of a book of statistics recently released by the USDA. Worst of all is the fact that while some divisions of the industry—such as the corn refiners—have really worked at the problem and drastically reduced their loss experiences, yet the toll of strictly grain handling plants continues about the same, year in and year out.

HELPFUL TALK ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

By Paul Blodget, Arcady Farms Mlg. Co.

ANOTHER successful milestone was eventfully passed by the Chicago SOGES Chapter with presentation of the October program on: "After the Union Contract, What?" W. H. Myers, Industrial Relations Department, Swift & Co., packers, soybeans and cottonseed processors, et al., used his own company as a pattern to demonstrate how his listeners might profit by their experiences. He said, in part:

Industrial relations which make for efficiency, contentment and increased production are of greater value to a large organization than its land, buildings and machinery, because the latter would be of little worth without proper industrial relations.

Industrial relations are greatly improved if the employee's background is known. They have problems, mostly concerning their private life, which, when everything is not serene, affects their work . . . We must get away from the old belief that when an employee punches the clock and starts his day's work, nothing should concern him but the task he has to do. We must make sure his private affairs do NOT interfere with his efficiency. We must concern ourselves with his home life.

It is a common practice among foremen to do too much talking and not enough listening to subordinates. Also, foremen often make the mistake of handling groups as groups, not as individuals of a group. Psychologists, on the other hand, say only one in a million thinks logically, —most of us think emotionally. This demonstrates the importance of doing a lot of listening to each individual.

Social service greatly adds to the happiness and contentment of our employees,—our social service workers calling on families when there is illness, helping them to select doctors when they ask for help, etc.

Naturally, there are many complaints which, when investigated, prove of no consequence. However, it is always unwise to think there is no basis for a complaint before investigating. We hold that there is no such thing as a silly complaint. We treat every one of them as though it was highly important. Furthermore, inasmuch as quick answers often lead to misunderstanding, we have found it better to delay giving our decisions—even if it is possible to do so. If you give them a quick "yes" or "no" on some complaint or suggestion they may have been thinking about for a long, long time, they feel you are slighting them and not giving their "brain-child" or their grievance all the thought it deserves.

We encourage suggestions from our workers, and many of them are mighty fine. About 70% have to be turned down, however, and we employ plenty of tact in so doing. Reason for this is that the one making the suggestion must be convinced that his suggestion was turned down for good cause, so we go further and tell him how it was investigated and who voted on it. There are always some who will never be satisfied, regardless of the ends to which you go, but fortunately they are in the minority.

If a suggestion is accepted, we tell the one making it. Then we find out just how much that suggestion will save, not only in the local plant where the suggestor works, but in all our plants. We keep the employee advised of the progress being made and when all the investigation is concluded we pay that employee a percentage of the anticipated savings.

Mr. Myers concluded with a discussion of his company's relations with the labor unions, to wind up another top-notch meeting. About 35 attended.

IF a car is loaded to the marked weight capacity, no special endorsement is needed on the shipping instructions. If NOT loaded to such weight capacity, endorsement should be written on the shipping instructions that the loading is under the special direction of ODT 18-1 as to feedstuffs or grains, advises the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

For corn, or maize (but not popcorn) in the ear (shucked or unshucked), oats, unground screenings, sorghum grains in the head and unshucked, the lading must be to 80% of the marked capacity, or to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the roof of the car, or to the lawfully marked grain line.

For shelled corn or maize, threshed sorghum grains, soybeans, flaxseed, or grains other than those mentioned in the above paragraph, the loading shall be not lower than 24 inches from the roof of the car, or to the lawfully marked grain line.

Bulk feedstuffs should be loaded to full visible capacity, that is, 18 inches below the roof of the car measured at its sidewalls. Feedstuffs in containers are required to be loaded to minimum of 60,000 pounds.

*There are seven ways to be happy
—stay out of debt and you will not
need the other six.*

Because . . .

we are leading specialists in scientific weatherproofing and rehabilitating all types of concrete and brick masonry

AND Because

we have successfully weatherproofed over 1,500,000 square feet of grain elevator surface with our scientific methods,

You are assured utmost value in reconstruction and enduring protection.

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Full Information on Request

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KASDORF TO DOUGHNUT CORP.

William Kasdorf, elevator super for the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, has accepted a position in the same capacity at the Doughnut Corporation's plant at Ellicott City, Md. Temporarily his old post is being filled by George Schaeffer.



COMPETENT, WILLING
WORKERS

EXPERIENCED GRAIN
PLANT EMPLOYEES . .

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

HELP WANTED

ASS'T SUPER WANTED: Man who can take charge of our elevator, doing unloading of bulk feeds and grain, grinding and blending. Must know feed milling equipment, corn cracking rolls, etc., and how to handle them, be hard worker, and draft exempt. Must have right control over men under him. Have in mind about \$225. Living conditions ideal, inexpensive. Address C25H, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

Positions Wanted

SEMI-SUPT. WANTS CHANGE: Have had 20 years' experience in grain elevator work. For past 12 years have been in charge of handling, mixing, and blending protein wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum grains, etc. Know a little about machinery and making repairs on both concrete and wood elevators. Would start at \$235 with increase after 6 mos. to \$250. Married, 44, in 3-A. Can handle both white and colored workmen. Not afraid of work myself; take great interest therein. Address C28S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

SEMI-SUPER OPEN: Not afraid of work; never had any trouble with my men. Am now Supt. of small terminal, so familiar with grading, mixing, and handling grain, looking after machinery—not to mention the entire plant. Have had 8 years' experience as Manager and Superintendent in elevators. Am 38, married, one child. Address C27S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

FEED MILL SUPT. AVAILABLE: Have been connected with flour and feed mill past 20 years; Supt. past 4 years. Have complete charge of production, purchasing supplies and hiring all men. Am 48, of Scotch descent, married. Salary, \$4,800. Address C26S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED: Worked up from sweeper to head miller in first ten years in large metropolitan flour mill. Left to take superintendency of good sized interior mill; stayed five years. Now am assistant superintendent in one of the larger metropolitan mills. No fault of present employer that am not satisfied here. Age 36; married, one child. Address 42S6, % "GRAIN."

SITUATION WANTED: Man with eighteen years' varied experience in all lines elevator work, age 38, seeking position as superintendent. Excellent references. Address 42A1, care of GRAIN.

FEED MILL-ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT with 8 years experience as assistant and 15 years as superintendent with same concern would consider change under favorable conditions. Am 45 years old and in Class 3-A for draft. Address 42S8, % "GRAIN."

SUPERINTENDENT wants to make change. 26 years' experience as weighmaster, assistant superintendent, etc. Do all kinds of work in plant. Best of references. Address F21S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

CAPABLE FEED SUPERINTENDENT, 39, married, with two children, an apprenticeship as a machinist, fully skilled at bench and floor work, and an education in engineering—among other things—seeks change with opportunity. With present connection 15 years, starting at bottom and working way up to position of responsibility. Currently have charge of million bushel elevator wherein ingredients as well as grain must be kept in condition. Familiar with drier; know how to control costs. Address S24S, Adams Employment Agency, Board of Trade, Chicago.

WANTED — FOR SALE

Watch These Columns for Real Buys, and Turn Your Own Non-Productive Equipment Into Cash.

Rates: 5c Per Word, \$1 Minimum. Blind Ads 25c per Insertion Extra.

For Sale

Two slightly used "Monitor" style "B," size No. 15 automatic barley separators with 3,000 bushels capacity per hour on coarse screen and 1,700 bushels capacity per hour on fine screen. In good operating condition, ready to set up and use immediately. Bargain. Write 49D1, c/o "GRAIN."

G.M. BUYS PURITY OATS

The facilities of the Purity Oats Co., Keokuk, Ia., have been acquired by General Mills, Minneapolis. C. M. Hidding continues as general manager.

LIKES SERVICE

A few days ago we received a letter from you people and a copy of the letter from Mr., who is making application for a job with us as supt. Am sorry that we did not receive this application sooner, as this position has been filled just recently. I do appreciate your furnishing us with this party's letter and regret very much that we are unable to use him.—S. M. C.

Moral: File you applications early.

BLODGETT TO DENVER FIELD

Frank Blodgett, formerly associated with the Weevil-Cide Company, Kansas City, has been transferred to Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.

David Atlas to Spencer Kellogg

David Atlas replaces Fred Evans as Plant Superintendent of Spencer Kellogg & Sons' Chicago plant. Mr. Evans has been ill for some time and is not expected to be able to work very soon. Mr. Atlas comes from the company's Edgewater (N. J.) plant.

SUPER GRIBBLE PASSES AWAY

William E. Gribble, 63, General Superintendent of the Gillette Grain Company for 35 years, died October 10th, after a four-day illness in Nashville, Tenn.

OLSEN TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Oscar W. Olsen, Supt. of the Peavey Duluth Terminal, has been selected to serve on the Duluth-Superior Water Front Defense Committee.

It takes a lot of thought and effort and downright determination to be agreeable.

180,000 Sq. Feet of Surface renewed with GUNITE and SURFACITE!

THE KELLOGG CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



All the cracks in this fine-looking elevator were repaired by forcing tough-bonding Gunite into them at a high pressure.

Then the whole structure was thoroughly waterproofed with an extra thick coating of Surfacite.

For a better than new job, write

JOHN D. BOLTON
20 N. Wacker Drive - - Chicago

CORN CROP A RECORD: WHEAT UP

An indicated corn crop of 3,132,002,000 bu. is now estimated by the USDA,—by far the largest on record. The figure was 3,015,915,000 a month ago.

Wheat production estimates were likewise increased to 984,046,000 bu., which compares with 945,937,000 last year and the 10-year average of 747,507,000 bu. Spring wheat is placed at 286,338,000 bu., against 274,644,000 last year and the 10-year average of 178,090,000. The durum crop is 43,546,000 bu.

Oats production is placed at 1,369,540,000 bu. compared with 1,176,107,000 last year and the 10-year average of 1,007,141,000 bu.

Soybeans have declined during the past month from 211 to 201 million, which is still almost double last year's 107 million. Regardless of the 10 million loss last month, current production sets a new high.

CARLOADINGS CONTINUE MOUNTING

Carloadings of grain and grain products continue to mount in relation to previous years, as shown by the following weekly reports:

| | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Oct. 17..... | 50,461 | 37,564 | 36,742 |
| Oct. 10..... | 50,997 | 36,553 | 37,274 |
| Oct. 3..... | 50,557 | 40,340 | 39,388 |
| Sept. 26..... | 47,948 | 40,480 | 39,392 |
| Sept. 19..... | 50,590 | 44,839 | 40,943 |

For the first 42 weeks of the past three years (ending Oct. 17) loadings have been: 1,741,109 in '42; 1,638,817 in '41, and 1,509,317 in '40. This is an increase of 6.2% over 1941, and 15.4% over the 1940 figures.

GRAIN LOADINGS TO RISE

Loadings of grain will reach 303,753 cars during the last quarter of 1942, as compared with 273,169 actually loaded during the same period last year, reports the Shippers Regional Advisory Boards of the country. This is a 11.2% increase.

Loadings of flour, meal and other mill products will total 214,197 cars during the same period, as compared with 208,166 actually loaded a year ago.

MUCH GRAIN HEATING

A Missouri River market report reads: In addition to handling corn, we have also been kept quite busy disposing of low grade, weathered, heating, musty barley and oats.... Something to look out for.

INSECT POPULATION AWAY UP

There probably never was a time when the population of insects living on grain and its products was as large as it is right now, states the Millers' National Federation. That is the reason why the problem requires more effort then ever before.

DISTILLERS BUSY

We have been exceptionally busy here the past few weeks, writes M. M. Darling of Louisville, trying to supply the distillers with the amount of corn they require in making whiskey, etc., for themselves and alcohol for the government.

SWITCH BARGES TO GRAIN

Small steamers towing barges have been given permits to switch from the ore to the grain trade, and ODT will ease its restrictions further after Nov. 1, vessel men predicted recently.

CORN GRIND OFF

Only 9,969,384 bushels of corn were ground by 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn during September, states the Corn Industries Research Foundation, compared with 10,038,854 last month and 8,719,970 bushels a year ago.

WHEAT GRIND OFF

Wheat ground by 1,082 mills totaled 40,919,613 bu. compared with 39,123,440 bu. ground by 1,097 mills a year ago. During July, however, 1,085 mills ground 41,464,509 bu. compared with 40,625,412 bu. ground by 1,099 mills a year before. This year's grind is 1,205,000 bu. short of last year's. (The mills reporting account for 96.8% of the flour ground.)

63% DAMAGE IN SOYBEANS

Soybeans in Polk County (Iowa) have been found to grade all the way from 1% damage up to 63% damage, states, a report from Grandon Swanson, Secretary of the Western Grain & Feed Association, Des Moines.

SOYBEAN SITUATION CONFUSED

The soybean situation has become more and more confused, reports Ray Bowden, Executive Vice President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association. Undoubtedly there is much consideration of the problem in Washington, although clearer discounting of frosted beans is the latest amending order issued, reading:

"Soybeans containing in excess of 8% total damage (any part of which is due to frost) and not in excess of 14% moisture, but which is otherwise grade 4 or better (which do not contain damage because of causes other than frost in excess of 8%), will be purchased by the CCC at the support price—less previously scheduled applicable damage discounts and less an additional ½ cent discount for each 1% damage in excess of 8%. Discounts for damage as indicated in the schedule apply up to 8% damage regardless of the cause of damage. "Frost damage" shall be determined as defined in the U. S. Grain Standards."

SESSION ON SOYBEANS

Emil Buelens, Production Superintendent of The Glidden Company, Chicago, will address the local SOGES' Chapter at the Atlantic Hotel on November 5th. "Soybeans" is his subject and he will delve into all ramifications thereof. Mr. Buelens is co-chairman of the Chapter's Program Committee, and with Paul Blodget, Arcady Farms Milling Company, is doing an unusually fine job. This SOGES unit doubled its attendance last meeting, and looks for a further increase in coming meetings.

The annual Associates' Night Meeting, at which all the technical knowledge of the associate members becomes available through "quiz" programs, and the like, is tentatively scheduled for December 1st.

COAL CARS FOR GRAIN

A large, hopper bottomed gondola car loaded at Dighton, Kan., was unloaded in five minutes at the George Gano terminal in Hutchinson recently. With the top 15 inches not utilized, the car still carried 2,200 bu. wheat. With proper covering, such as was advocated at the SOGES convention during the early '30's, such a car would safely carry 2,800 to 3,000 bu.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TESTING EQUIPMENT

For over 30 years we have been the largest distributors of grain testing equipment. The purchase of Seedbuo Quality Apparatus is your assurance of absolute accuracy.

Triers • Sieves • Scales
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KIER REPRESENTS SOGES

P. A. "Jim" Kier, Assistant Manager, Standard Milling Company, Kansas City, represented the Superintendents' Society at the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association held at Excelsior Springs, Mo., (a suburb of K. C.) on October 11-12-13th.

TO ENTERTAIN WIVES

Our wives will be entertained by our chapter on Nov. 17th, reports O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elev. Co., Kansas City Chapter Secretary. Plans call for a most pleasant social affair.

One of our best and most interesting meetings was held this month in the form of a round table discussion on various elevator problems. The Green Parrot Inn, famous for fried chicken, Spanish rice and preserved turnips was the site of this regular monthly get-together. We all decided we'd seen some persons adept at the art of legerdemain, but none has anything on President Eric Matson of Cargill, or Roy Harp of Wolcott-Lincoln, when it comes to making fried chicken disappear. (And was it ever good.)

MINNEAPOLIS TREBLES ATTENDANCE

We had a fine turnout for the opening of our 1942-43 season, with 48 present. The credit for this splendid showing goes to Jack Coughlin and Cliff MacIver—those two being in charge of the entertainment committee. Also, Jerry Jurgens, Associate Member and Chairman of the Telephone Committee gets plenty of "roses" for the attractive notice he got out for the Chapter, and for the work that he did.

Each one of the Associate members has agreed to take his turn at getting out an attendance-getting notice throughout the year, and if this first success is an example of what we may expect in the future—then we'll run so many circles around the Chicago Chapter they'll know they're standing still.

The round table discussion that followed Dr. Shepard's talk was presided over by Jack Coughlin, the theme of which was: "Methods of Treating Infested Grain."—Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., Minneapolis Chapter President.

WELCOME VISITORS

M. M. "Mac" Darling, Indiana Grain Co-operative, Louisville, Ky., and Hy H. Arendall, Innis-Speiden & Co., New York, were among our welcome visitors this month. Interesting observation was we had two Darlings (and we do mean two by the name of Darling) in to see us on the same day.

OMAHA TO ENTERTAIN WIVES

Our Chapter is going to have a "Ladies' Night," reports Secretary John T. Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers. "We're going to try quite a number of innovations, and if they work out satisfactorily we'll report them to the other Chapters for whatever use they can make thereof."

Mr. Goetzinger asks for data from SOGES members on the steam, oil, and hot air drying of soybeans. His address is care Illinois Central Elevator, 13th and Ohio Sts., Omaha.

ELECTS COMMITTEEMEN

Paul Wickhorst, American Maize Products Co., and Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., were appointed the Chicago Chapter's Safety Committee by President Ed. Josephson, Albert Schwill & Co., at the October meeting. "Ben" Danielson, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., and John Long, Columbia Malt-ing Co., comprise the Static Committee. Frank Butt, John S. Metcalf Co. and Bill Gassler, Rosenbaum Bros., make up the Dust Explosion Hazards group. Frank Crombie, Continental Grain Co., and Arnold Myers, Stratton Grain Co., will work on the Fumigation Code Committee. Emil Buelens, Glidden Co., and Paul Blodget, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., direct programs. Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and all members were placed on the Membership Committee.

KANSAS CITY HOLDS GOOD MEET

The Kansas City Chapter of Supers met at the Phillips Hotel with an attendance of 35 members and associates, presided over by Eric Mat-

son of Cargill, Inc. Monthly meetings were decided upon for the balance of the crop year.

We were greatly pleased to have with us Mr. Vieman of the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Scott Bateman, Kansas Warehouse Commissioner, and Mr. Turner B. Morton, Missouri Warehouse Commissioner.

Mr. Vieman spoke on sabotage and protection. Mr. Bateman delved into the various phases of measuring tanks as a substitute for the "annual weigh-up," and Mr. Morton dwelt on the co-operation given him and his department by the Supers.

We plan to hold future meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, and extend an invitation to members elsewhere to join with us.—O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., K. C. Chapter Secretary.

WARD COMBS IN HOSPITAL

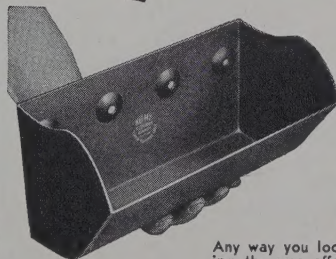
Ward A. Combs, head of the Presto-X-Company, Omaha, is in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Building 83-South, Great Lakes, Ill., recuperating from an unexpected operation. From his chemical experience he was welcomed as a Seaman, First Class, in the Chemical Warfare Division.

After he fully recuperates he goes into "Boot Training." Following this he hopes to get a leave occasionally to attend the Chicago Chapter's meetings. "Copies of 'GRAIN' certainly were cheering," he writes.

Harold Ehringer is carrying on Ward's Larvacide fumigation business with the aid of Hy H. Arendall, Innis Speiden representative. Seaman Combs would most heartily welcome letters from his many friends in the industry, including those attending the SOGES Omaha convention last spring.

THE Timely Bucket

FOR TIMES LIKE THESE



THE Nu-Hy

GRAIN BUCKET

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**ELIMINATES LOST MOTION — SAVES
TIME, LABOR, POWER & EQUIPMENT
BY MAKING ALL MOVEMENTS COUNT**

**YOU GET MAXI-
MUM CAPACITY
THE HAMMOND-
WAY!**

To obtain an analysis of your bucket elevator installation — write for Form No. 76 — receive our guaranteed recommendations — without obligation.

Any way you look at it, NU-HY Buckets provide a splendid means of aiding the war effort because they put greater efficiency into bucket elevator legs. Now, when elevators are choked to capacity, it is doubly important to be able to move grain more quickly! The answer is NU-HY Buckets—streamlined—ruggedly constructed—scientifically designed to space closer—combining all elements to endure and assure full use of your facilities.

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SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS

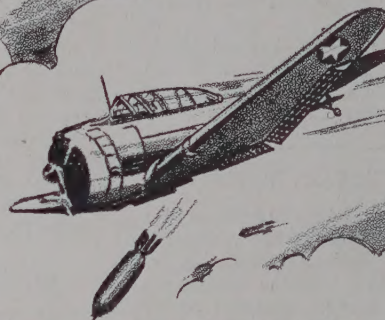
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PRODUCTS

U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Blitz

YOUR GRANARY PESTS INTO OBLIVION WITH THIS POWERFUL, PENETRATING, ECONOMICAL TREATMENT



These are times when only **EFFECTIVE** measures count. With labor scarcity, plus need of avoiding waste, you want to spend no more time or money than you **MUST**, on pest control.

Larvacide

CHLORPICRIN

CONTROLS INSECTS AND RODENTS

LARVACIDE—a tear gas fumigant—penetrates kernels to kill egglife and larvae within. Any fumigant that does less is not likely to deliver lasting results.

THE LARVACIDE PROGRAM IS THOROUGH

and takes little extra time. There is no surer way to have and keep a clean plant and to cut losses that come from granary insects. **LARVACIDE** is

APPLIED TO INFESTED ARRIVING GRAIN . . . to grain when turning . . . and into empty bins to clear up possible lurking infestation.

THE COST IS LOW—only \$1.50 to \$1.70 per thousand bushels, in closed concrete bins. These figures are based on dosages recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

SAFER FOR OPERATORS—Any good fumigant is toxic to humans also. **LARVACIDE** has the invaluable advantage of making its presence unmistakable. No one without mask protection can willingly enter or stay in concentrations considered dangerous.

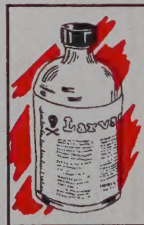


RODENTS

. . . are materially reduced if not actually eliminated by regular use of **LARVACIDE** for grain treatment.

Using **LARVACIDE** (in low dosage) for rodent control, this fumigant penetrates their retreats, driving them out to die on the open floor where most carcasses are easily swept up. Rodents **ALONE** are controlled with light dosage, as little as a pint or so for each 1,000 feet of floor area. **SMALL INDOOR RODENT JOBS** may be handled without need of mask protection. Complete instructions included with every package of **LARVACIDE**.

The 1 lb. Dispenser Bottle is very convenient for rodent work and other small jobs, being easily carried about



and handled. Each bottle comes in sealed can, 6 or 12 to wooden case. Bulk shipments are made in cylinders 25-180 lbs. **LARVACIDE** is stocked in major cities.



WRITE FOR LITERATURE telling about Effective, Economical Pest Control, backed by more than Seventeen Years' success in Mills and Elevators.

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